

LABOR CLARION

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Proceedings of the A. F. of L. Convention

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in Normanna Hall, Minneapolis, Minn., on November 12th and adjourned sine die on November 24. On the whole, the convention was one of the most harmonious gatherings of representatives of Organized Labor held in years. The only disturbing factor in the convention was the ever-recurring jurisdiction question, and even this matter was discussed in more amicable fashion than usual.

The election of officers developed no contest, the incumbents being re-elected without opposition. For Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, John T. Dempsey of the United Mine Workers of America and W. E. Klapetzky of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers were elected without opposition. The election of a Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress developed the only contest of the convention. The nominees were Robert S. Maloney, representing the Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union, and James A. Cable of the Coopers' International Union. Thomas A. Van Lear, representing the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, was also nominated, but declined. Before the roll call was concluded, Delegate Cable moved that the election of Delegate Maloney be declared to be unanimous. But one delegate—a Socialist from Milwaukee—objected to this.

Toronto, Canada; Atlanta, Ga.; Norfolk, Va., and San Juan, Porto Rico were nominated for the convention city of 1907. Norfolk was chosen, although Atlanta was a close second.

Aside from the jurisdiction disputes, the matters of interest to the Labor Council in general and several of its affiliated unions in particular that were acted upon by the convention included resolutions on the Japanese question and the proposed employment of Chinese on the Panama Canal introduced by the representative of the San Francisco Labor Council. The resolution relating to employment of Chinese on the Canal, as adopted by the convention, together with the report of the Committee on President's Report thereon, follows:

"The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 99, to read as follows, and also recommended that the address by the San Francisco Labor Council that accompanied the resolution be published in the *American Federationist*:

"Resolution No. 99—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill of the San Francisco Labor Council:

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-sixth annual convention assembled, that we earnestly protest against the contemplated violation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, the Contract Labor Law and the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States by the Panama Canal Commission, acting apparently with the consent and approval of the Executive Department of the Federal Government.

"Resolved, That we command and indorse the address to the American people on this subject issued by the San Francisco Labor Council and hereby direct the Executive Council to take up this matter with the Executive of the government at the earliest day practicable and urge compliance with the laws and policy of our country in the construction of the Panama Canal."

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to urge the passage of the bill now pending in Congress:

"Resolution No. 100—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill of the San Francisco Labor Council:

"WHEREAS, The grave menace to our institutions—governmental and industrial—which Chinese labor constituted prior to the enactment and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Law is insignificant when compared with the evils that are certain to follow unrestricted immigration to the United States and its territories of Japanese; and

"WHEREAS, Official records show that immigration of Japanese to our country is rapidly increasing; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we reaffirm the position on the subject of Oriental immigration taken by this Federation at its twenty-fifth annual session as expressed in the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit:

"The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

"WHEREAS, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition, in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects: (2) that a racial incompatibility, as between the people of the Orient and the United States, presents problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

"WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast, and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

"Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body."

The report of the committee was concurred in. The following, introduced at the request of the Postoffice Clerks' Union of this city, was adopted:

"Resolution No. 101—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill, San Francisco Labor Council:

"WHEREAS, The conditions under which clerks in first and second class postoffices labor, with respect to wages and hours especially, command the sympathy of the organized workers of other callings; and

"WHEREAS, The conditions governing the employment of postoffice clerks have been difficult of improvement because of lack of organization among them, due in great measure to obstacles to organization created by the heads of the administrative department of the government; and

"WHEREAS, The postoffice clerks who have organized are endeavoring to have Congress enact legislation which will secure for the postoffice clerks an eight-hour workday and improvement with respect to their wages; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-sixth annual convention assembled, hereby indorses the bill now before Congress providing for the classification of the salaries of clerks employed in postoffices of the first and second classes

(H. R. 9754), as well as the measure designed to establish an eight-hour day for clerks employed in postoffices of the first and second classes."

The following, presented at the request of the Sugar Workers' Union of this city, was referred to the Executive Council with recommendation that it be given favorable consideration:

"Resolution No. 56—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

"WHEREAS, The workers in the sugar-making industry of this country are practically unorganized except in the extreme western section; and

"WHEREAS, The fact that workers in this industry are unorganized except in one section of the country operates to a great extent to the detriment of the organized sugar workers, especially so because this great industry is practically controlled by two corporations closely related, thereby making the efforts of the organized workers to maintain fair conditions exceedingly difficult; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby directed to instruct A. F. of L. organizers to make special efforts to organize the workers in the sugar-making industry, to the end that those who are now organized may be enabled to maintain the conditions they have secured through organization."

PLUMBERS VS. STEAM FITTERS.

On the opening day of the convention the Plumbers' delegation made protest against the seating of the Delegates of the International Steam Fitters' Union. However, on the advice of "old campaigners" who favored the Plumbers' contention, the latter changed their tactics, and introduced a resolution providing that the charter of the Steam Fitters be revoked and that the organization be directed to affiliate with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Steam Fitters' Helpers, etc. This resolution was referred to the Grievance Committee. Representatives of the parties to this controversy appeared before the Grievance Committee and argued the questions involved at great length. The result was a recommendation to the convention by the Grievance Committee that the action of the Executive Council in granting a charter to the Steam Fitters be indorsed. The debate on the committee's report lasted a couple of hours, and, on a vote being ordered, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in by 150 ayes to 40 noes. Under the circumstances the result was regarded as a notable victory for the Steam Fitters, and the general opinion of the delegates seemed to be that the next convention of the Federation would go a step further and give the International Association of Steam Fitters exclusive jurisdiction over the craft it represents. According to the conditions under which the Executive Council reissued the Steam Fitters' charter, the Plumbers were permitted to retain the steam fitters then belonging to the organization. This arrangement has resulted in considerable friction in various sections of the country, especially in this city, and this unfortunate controversy will not be definitely and properly settled until the jurisdiction over steam fitters is given exclusively to one organization. However, as the matter now stands, unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, either directly or through their national or international organizations, are bound to accord members of the International Association of Steam Fitters full support and recognition.

WOOD WORKERS—CARPENTERS.

The long-standing controversy between the Amal-

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gamated Wood Workers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners seems now to be in a fair way of ending through amalgamation. The importance of this matter warrants quotation in full of the report of the Grievance Committee and the agreement entered into by the representatives of both parties. The report follows:

It is agreed between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers that amalgamation shall take place upon the terms provided, and it is agreed:

That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, or its representative, shall supervise the careful carrying out of this agreement, both in the letter and in the spirit, which is intended to harmonize and solidify the heretofore conflicting interests, and that any evasion or violation of the agreement by either organization shall merit the immediate revocation of the charter or charters; and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to act with promptness and firmness.

1. Complete amalgamation shall take place within two years from November 1, 1906.

2. The officers, or their successors and the organizers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers shall supervise and manage the affairs of the Wood Workers' International Union until amalgamation takes place.

3. Wood Workers, such as are now claimed by the Amalgamated Wood Workers shall, wherever practicable, be organized under a charter of either organization of their choice.

4. That Wood Workers and Carpenters may join in mixed locals under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in centers where there are not sufficient numbers to maintain separate charters.

5. Local unions now attached to the organizations in interest shall remain in such affiliation until the consummation of the amalgamation.

6. In case of a strike or lockout, involving the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, after vote is taken and approved to amalgamate, if the funds of the Amalgamated Wood Workers are sufficient to support their members in the trade controversy, the funds of the United Brotherhood shall not be called upon to defray said expenses, but if the funds be insufficient and the proposed trade-movement or lockout be approved by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, it shall be supported out of the funds of the United Brotherhood.

7. All trade-agreements of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and United Brotherhood in force on November 1, 1906, shall be respected and lived up to by all concerned except the clauses specifying members of the United Brotherhood or members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. New agreements shall not extend beyond November 1, 1908, the maximum period of this amalgamation. Members of either organization can work in shops where such agreements exist without violating this contract.

8. This agreement is subject to ratification by both organizations in accordance with their respective laws.

9. All hostilities of whatever nature between the two organizations shall immediately terminate and be withdrawn as an evidence of good faith, without discrimination to the members of either organization.

10. It is herewith agreed that this plan of amalgamation be submitted and recommended for adoption to both organizations by the Executive Officers representing each.

"Signed for United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by Wm. D. Huber, T. M. Guerin and Frank Duffy.

"Signed for Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union by D. D. Mulcahy, Rich Braunschweig and Chas. F. Gebelein.

"Witness: John F. Tobin."

Your committee recommends the indorsement by this convention of the agreement entered into by the representatives of the Carpenters' and Wood Workers' Organizations.

Your committee further recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to immediately issue an official circular to the local unions of both organizations and parties interested, stating that all hostilities in connection with the controversy of the Carpenters' and Wood Workers' Organizations shall cease forthwith.

The report of the committee was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

UPHOLSTERERS—CARPET LAYERS.

The action of several unions of Carpet Layers, or Carpet Mechanics, in seceding from the Upholsterers' International Union and in forming and maintaining independent organizations, has received attention at previous conventions of the Federation. The Upholsterers' Union delegation introduced resolu-

tions calling for the revocation of charters issued to Carpet Layers. The following report of the Grievance Committee on the subject was concurred in by the convention:

The committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to recall the charters of the Carpet Layers' Union within ninety days and to have a representative of the American Federation of Labor bring about a consolidation of the Carpet Layers' Union with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

BLACKSMITHS—CARRIAGE WORKERS.

The dispute between the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the Carriage and Wagon Workers relating to jurisdiction over carriage blacksmiths came before the convention in the form of resolutions introduced by the Blacksmiths' delegation asking for jurisdiction over "carriage and wagon blacksmiths, their helpers and finishers." Definite action by the convention was rendered unnecessary because of an agreement entered into by both parties to meet and adjust their grievances. A committee of two from each side will meet and select a fifth member, and this joint committee will endeavor to adjust the jurisdiction question.

BREWERY WORKMEN—ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, TEAMSTERS.

The jurisdiction dispute between the Brewery Workmen's Union and the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters occupied more time than any other question considered by the convention. On this subject the Grievance Committee reported as follows:

Your committee endeavored to have the representatives of the above organizations try and agree among themselves on a settlement of their differences. We believe that the best interests of the rank and file of those organizations would be protected and promoted, if the Engineers, Firemen and Brewery Workers could mutually agree on a reasonable basis if representatives of those organizations fail settlement of their differences. The representatives of those organizations failing to reach an agreement, your committee recommends the following:

1. All brewery employees now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all national, international, State, city central and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

6. Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision.

After discussing the report at some length, Vice-President Valentine offered the following substitute:

"Resolved, That all hostilities between the organizations interested cease and that at the expiration of the present contracts with the proprietors of the several breweries, the engineers, firemen and teamsters in the said breweries be permitted to decide as to whether they desire to affiliate with the organization of their craft or with the United Brewery Workers of America. The vote to be taken in such a way and under such conditions as will remove all coercion on the part of any of the organizations interested. The majority vote to govern and the decision reached to be final in so far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned."

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The question was discussed for two hours Thursday afternoon, the 22d ult., all Friday forenoon and for an hour after the convention met on Friday afternoon, when a *viva voce* vote was taken on the Valentine substitute. The motion to adopt this was lost by a vote of 106 to 68. A roll call was ordered on the motion to adopt the committee's report. The vote stood, ayes, 7775; noes, 5630; not voting, delegates representing 577 votes. The Brewery Workmen supported the Valentine substitute and opposed the report of the committee.

SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

The Grievance Committee, in the matter of the jurisdiction dispute between the Seamen and the Longshoremen, reported that in view of the fact that the arbitrator (President Gompers) appointed in conformity with the action of the Pittsburg convention had not yet rendered his decision on the matters in issue, the committee had no jurisdiction. It will be remembered that representatives of both unions, with President Gompers acting as arbitrator, met in Erie, Pa., last April, for the purpose of adjusting their differences. It seems, however, that since the Erie conference other demands on President Gompers' time have been such as preclude consideration of the Seamen-Longshoremen controversy that would enable him to render a decision in the case. In accordance with the report of the Grievance Committee, the convention took no action on the controversy.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BODY.

Several unions filed complaints against the Central Federated Union of New York City, alleging that it was the practice of that organization to recognize dual and independent local unions rather than bona fide locals affiliated with the A. F. of L. through their national and international organizations. The disregard of the laws of the A. F. of L. shown by the central body of New York was proven to be flagrant, and the following report and recommendation of the Grievance Committee on the matter was concurred in by the convention by a practically unanimous vote:

"Your committee has carefully considered all of the complaints made against the Central Federated Union of New York City and find that the Central Body has been guilty of violating the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

"We recommend that the charter of the Central Federated Union be revoked January 1st, 1907, if in the meantime the Central Federated Union has not fully complied with the laws of the American Federation of Labor. If at the expiration of sixty days from date, the Central Federated Union has not conformed to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, then a new Central Body shall be chartered in strict conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor. And President Gompers is instructed to delegate some representative of the American Federation of Labor to see that this decision is carried out."

The disposition of the New York central body to usurp the functions of the national and international unions was also brought to the attention of the convention, and the Grievance Committee reported as follows on the matter:

"It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee that certain bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cause more or less friction in an endeavor to make wage contract and adjust working rules. In order that there may be less cause for friction in central bodies, your committee recommends:

"That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to issue an official circular, notifying all affiliated central bodies that they must refrain from taking part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of local unions affiliated with national or international unions, unless the laws of the parent body allows it, or such central bodies have been requested by or receive the consent of the national or international officers of the unions affiliated.

"The committee recommends that its recommendation be referred to the Committee on Laws for insertion in the constitution."

The convention concurred in the report.

LABOR'S POLITICAL PROGRAM.

As was generally anticipated, the action of the Executive Council in the recent elections, and the policy outlined with respect to political action, constituted an important feature of the convention's de-

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WAGE-WORKING WOMEN

What the A. F. of L. Has Done for Them in the Last Twenty-Five Years.

BY EVA MCDONALD VALESH.

Following are extracts from a paper read before the annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Saratoga, N. Y., November 7-9, 1906:

Club women find much intellectual stimulus in their varied lines of work. They are able to be helpful in many movements for good government and good citizenship. It is an evidence of the broadening of their work that in many sections they are beginning to make inquiry as to what has been done for wage-working women. They are beginning to ask, "What can we do?"

Naturally the vast majority of working women have neither time nor opportunity to avail themselves of the many avenues of self-improvement which the more fortunate woman, who is not compelled to work for daily wages may find in her club association. Yet there is no doubt but the average wage-working woman would be glad to avail herself of similar intellectual and social activity were her conditions of employment such that she could find time and strength to take up some of the diversified lines of work which profitably occupy so many club women.

When club women ask what has been done to make life more livable for wage-earning women, the answer is, that so far the American Federation of Labor is the only force in society which has concerned itself to any great extent with active and practical work for the advancement of wage-earning women.

The advent of woman into the industrial world is comparatively recent, so that the American Federation of Labor in the twenty-five years of its existence has had ample opportunity to know how unjust, how degrading, have been the conditions which have surrounded women workers.

As a new element in a comparatively new industrial system, woman has suffered severely from the very first. The American Federation of Labor, either in its direct work of organizing the wage-earning woman into trade unions or in the more indirect, but far-reaching movements for the cultivation of an enlightened public opinion as to her wrongs and her rights, has done a remarkable work, and one for which it has received little appreciation outside the ranks of those it has helped.

Women of the shop and factory have suffered even more than men in the modern march of commercialism. Women, as less able to defend themselves and less cognizant of their rights in the industrial world, have, in many cases, been the victims of treatment so heartless as to be almost unbelievable. Much has been accomplished by the American Federation of Labor, but much more remains to be done. Every organization, every individual working for the betterment of society, is concerned in the conditions under which wage-earning women work and what life means to them outside of their daily toil.

If other women, more fortunately situated, will exert themselves to aid the working woman to obtain just and fair conditions of employment, they will be doing a work quite as important as any which has ever engaged their attention.

Such work must be undertaken, however, in the broad spirit of being willing to first thoroughly inform themselves as to what has already been accomplished, what are the greatest abuses now in existence, and what is the best way of co-operating with the forces already at work on the problem.

Surface philanthropy and a patronizing attitude are even more exasperating—to the victim—in economic relations than in some other directions. I by no means wish to imply that club women as a rule approach their work in any such spirit. Earnestness, thoroughness and an intelligent unselfishness more and more characterize the good work which club women are doing in many parts of the country.

Such qualities brought to bear on the industrial disabilities of wage-working women can not fail to be helpful in creating a much needed public opinion on certain phases of the subject. With an enlightened public opinion all reforms are possible.

In a brief paper there is not space in which to compare the condition of the women wage-workers of today with that of ten years ago, but there are on record many notable and highly necessary reforms wrought by the American Federation of Labor in the wages, hours and surroundings of working women in that time.

Only those familiar with the problem realize how much more remains to be done. The task is all the more arduous because the individual working woman is prone to suffer in silence where conditions are bad, instead of seeking energetically to establish her rights.

The American Federation of Labor, while gladly undertaking the practical work of assisting working women to the end that they may *live* as well as labor, yet realizes that this is a task which concerns the womanhood of the whole country and gladly accepts sympathetic co-operation from every source.

A striking illustration of what the American Federation of Labor is doing for working women is found in a joint resolution which it was instrumental in having introduced in the first session of the present Congress. This resolution requires the Department of Labor and Commerce to investigate and report upon the industrial, educational, social, moral and physical conditions of all women and child wage-workers in the country. It passed the House during the last session, and it is hoped it will pass the Senate in the coming session of the present Congress. The American Federation of Labor intends to use every effort to aid the passage of this resolution. The club women of the country could use their influence in this direction with good results. Such an investigation honestly and impartially conducted would do much to correct many abuses. With such knowledge available, public opinion would compel the adoption of the necessary legal and other safeguards by the class of employers who are now too careless of their responsibilities.

The American Federation of Labor by continually calling public attention to the reforms necessary in the condition of working women has made this proposed Congressional action almost a matter of civic duty. Five years ago public opinion would not have supported such a measure because the average citizen would not have realized its value. Now there is every prospect that its adoption will be recognized as a step in the right direction.

* * * * *

In the 119 international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor there are many thousands of women wage-workers as members of the local unions, especially in the following trades: Garment workers, cloth hat and cap workers, shoemakers, cigarmakers, textile workers, laundresses, waitresses, retail clerks, printers, stenographers, office clerks, bookbinders, etc. The actual list is really much longer, but these are some of the principal trades.

That so many women are organized into trade unions is regarded by the American Federation of Labor as a most important advance in their condition. All well-informed students of economics agree that the trade union of today is a *necessity* to the workers. It is an economic fact from which there is no escape, whether or not one individually approves of them. They are no more to be ignored or suppressed than the modern processes of industry.

If the trade unions are a necessity for men they are still more so for women, as women are physically weaker and temperamentally less fitted than men to combat the strain and tension of modern industrialism.

As a rule women are organized in unions with men rather than separately, and this proves advisable, for the men then become their champions and protectors rather than their competitors.

While detailed information in regard to the good

work accomplished in various organized trades where women participate can not be given here (in fact the statistics would fill a volume), yet the American Federation of Labor can furnish ample proof that in every case where women have entered trade unions the following radical improvements have been secured:

Advances in wages to something approaching a *living wage*.

Reduction in hours to eight per day in many cases and in others to 10, where formerly it was not uncommon for women to be required to work 14 and 15 hours a day at most exhausting and confining employments.

Greatly improved sanitary conditions of workshops.

Under this latter head much might be written of sweaters forced to offer their wretched women employes the change from the home workroom in the filthy tenement to properly constructed and adequately lighted and ventilated workshops.

The American Federation of Labor has been foremost in besieging legislators in various states for the enactment of factory laws which would compel selfish or unfair employers to provide cleanly, decent and healthful surroundings for their women employes. It has been difficult in many cases to secure the proper enforcement of these laws after their passage for the very lack of the public opinion which *club women could assist to create*.

Public opinion is more potent even than laws if reforms are to be permanent.

* * * * *

It is a source of great satisfaction to the American Federation of Labor that in the past few years many employers have awakened to the fact that it actually pays to provide cleanly and healthful conditions of employment for women workers. "Welfare work" benefits employers, who foster it quite as much as those they employ, especially if undertaken in the right spirit, with no disposition to make employes pay indirectly for the money expended in such effort, and if it is not used to bar them from joining the union of their trade, and securing for themselves the independence which follows from associated effort.

The American Federation of Labor realizes that the normal place for woman is in the home. Much of the most valuable work done by the Federation is in the direction of gaining such conditions for men workers that it will be possible for their wives and daughters to remain at home.

* * * * *

But if a woman must perform go daily to factory or shop, give her reasonable leisure, nourishing food and sanitary conditions of work, and the intellectual spiritual and physical improvement is wonderful to note. It is useless, however, to expect endeavors in the way of self-help from women deadened by drudgery to all but the necessity of fulfilling the arduous conditions of their employment.

As to the women workers already members of trade unions it can be said with truth that they are not only alert for self improvement (in fact some of them belong to women's clubs already), but they are also active in helping other women.

Of course the American Federation of Labor in its helpful work for women wage-earners meets two great obstacles. One is that most women look upon their employment as bridging over the time until they shall marry. This is discouraging in one sense and not so in another, for if a woman's proper place be in the home, the sooner she marries and secures that home and is removed from competition with the man wage-earner the better for her and society generally.

Then there is the far too numerous class of women not absolutely obliged to work (many married women, too), who go into the factory or shop simply to augment their pocket money. This class accept wages far too low to support the woman entirely dependent upon her work, and, of course, tend to bring her wages to their level. In fact they demoralize any industry and make it extremely difficult to bring mercenary employers to a realization of the fact that

they commit a moral crime in hiring women for less than living wages.

Nothing except a strong adverse public opinion will keep this class who work for pin money out of the industrial world. As they are often women of considerable intelligence and not especially indigent, they could be reached and perhaps taught higher ideals by club women. Adverse opinion from you would have great influence in keeping employers from accepting such workers even if you could not persuade this class of women that they have no more business in the legitimate world of industry than the pirate upon the high seas.

* * * * *

In addition to the direct work of organizing wage-earning women, of which I have endeavored to give some outline, it must be remembered that the American Federation of Labor does a most valuable work for women in its promotion of general activity of wage-earning men in behalf of better industrial conditions. Every time a trade secures shorter hours it means more leisure in which to make better homes. An advance of wages promises a higher standard of living for the wives and the little ones. It means that they will be kept out of shop or factory.

Every time the American Federation of Labor helps any workman to secure more healthful conditions in his trade it thereby lengthens his life and makes it more certain that he can protect his loved ones in the home from the struggle with the world, which so often is the lot of the widow and children of those who die early either from accident or the unhealthful conditions of their trade.

* * * * *

In discussing the many opportunities which woman now has, as compared with her sister of a few generations ago, mention is sometimes made of the presence of wage-working women in shop or factory as component parts of such progress. This is a mistake. There is a chasm not easily bridged between the woman who takes up some trade or profession voluntarily as a means of independence and broader outlook on life and the thousands who are forced by dire necessity to seek employment outside the home. The latter class are they whom the American Federation of Labor specially regards. They are really "wage-working women."

They go to work with insufficient education. They often labor at trades so confining or so exhausting, in the character of the work, that health is soon lost and the girl who should be the potential mother of tomorrow is unfitted by her toil to bear the burdens of maternity. There are far too many trades where four or five years is the limit of endurance for women workers and those poor derelicts are then cast adrift hopelessly broken in health, if not already in the clutches of tuberculosis or some similar disease. They drag out the remaining few years of existence cheated out of everything that pertains to the rights and joys of womanhood.

They are in most instances needlessly sacrificed to the haste of the employer to amass wealth or at least to his lack of consideration as to what is due to those whose labor helps to make possible the proud position of our country in the manufacturing world.

* * * * *

Even if the truth is admitted that the normal place of woman is in the home, yet the fact remains that for some generations to come the wage-working woman is likely to be in evidence in even greater numbers in the industrial world than today. The American Federation of Labor holds that there is scarcely any industry in which women are employed but which may be rendered healthful and profitable to the workers, and at the same time render fair dividends to the employer.

It is now a well-established fact that reasonable hours of work, fair wages, well constructed, clean and well-furnished workrooms are a profit to the enlightened employer. Many employers testify that the actual commercial results are in favor of the conditions just cited as contrasted with long hours, low wages and unhealthful workrooms.

When we reflect that the future of this country depends largely upon the character of the coming generations, we see that it is criminal negligence to permit wage-working women of the country to sacrifice health, mentality and life itself to the short-sighted policy of the employer who does not realize that kindly and just treatment of employees brings its rewards in dollars and cents, as well as in the consciousness of contributing to the welfare of humanity.

This is the broad doctrine that the American Federation of Labor preaches in season and out of season in its unions, to all wage-working women and all citizens who have the intelligence to realize the importance of this problem.

* * * * *

As the work of the American Federation of Labor for women wage-earners has been continuous for a quarter of a century, it can be said with certainty that it will continue in the future. It has had so much experience in some lines of industrial reform that many of the things accomplished for the protection and advancement of the women wage-earners become permanent conditions in those trades, and though the individual workers come and go, the better conditions remain for all.

It is a work which needs only to be carefully considered by the earnest, conscientious, and intelligent women of the country to secure their active co-operation. Much has been accomplished. It is a matter for regret that space is lacking in which to give here the detail, for the recital would surely enlist many friends to help the American Federation of Labor to further reforms.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company, which controls practically all the trolley lines in that city and vicinity, and also the elevated system, has announced that a voluntary advance in wages will be granted to its 5,300 employes on January 1. The increase will average 10 cents a day and will amount to \$160,000 a year.

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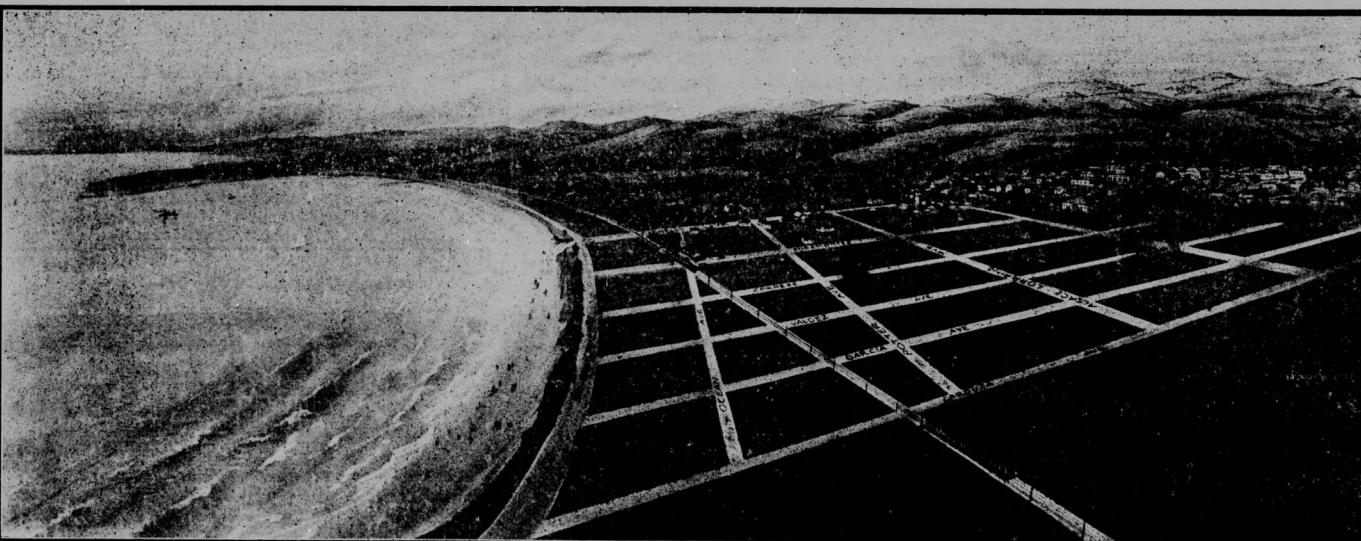
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JAPANESE CONQUEST OF HAWAII.

A timely contribution to the public knowledge on the subject of Japanese immigration is contained in the "Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii" (Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 66, September, 1906), being the third report on the same subject, issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. Herewith, says the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, are presented a few of the facts bearing more immediately upon the effect of Japanese immigration to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Report begins by presenting figures showing the increase of Japanese labor on the sugar plantations in the years 1892-1905. In the former years the Japs numbered 13,009; in the latter year, 31,735. The percentage of Japs to all other nationalities in 1892, was 63.38; in 1905, it was 65.80. The percentage of all classes of Mongolians in the latter year was 84.65. The Report then says:

"Not only is the plantation working force overwhelmingly Asiatic, but a secondary Asiatic population, living largely on the first and supplying its needs, has come into the Islands, has invaded all lines of industry, and the two combined now form the largest element in the total population. From a total Asiatic population of less than 6,000 in 1878, forming only 10.2 per cent of the population of the Islands, the number of Asiatics had increased to 18,000 in 1884, and formed over 22 per cent of the total population. By 1890 the foreign-born Asiatics had increased to 27,000, and constituted over 30 per cent of the population. During the next six years their numbers had increased to over 41,000, and they formed over 38 per cent of the population. In June, 1900, the month in which the organic act creating Hawaii a Territory went into effect, the number of foreign-born Asiatics had increased to over 77,000 and formed more than 50 per cent of the entire population. * * *

"This abnormally large proportion of Asiatic nationalities among the adult population is due to the fact that Asiatics have been brought over as laborers, and that able-bodied men have consequently, until very recently, formed almost the entire body of immigrants, the immigration of women and children having been discouraged."

Figures are given showing that only 1,726 immigrants, other than Chinese, Japanese and Koreans, arrived in the Islands during the years 1901-1905, as compared with 45,656 (exclusive of 593 persons under fourteen years) of the latter race. After discussing the preponderance of Japanese labor on the plantations and the consequent fear inspired in the employers, the Report proceeds:

"Embarrassing as it has become in many ways for the planters, the Orientalization of the Islands is reacting still more disastrously on the white and the native wage-earners, merchants and even farmers, than it is on the planters. As has been shown, the adult male Asiatic population employed on the plantations was, in 1900, scarcely 50 per cent of the available workers of those races. The remaining thousands are in active competition with the whites in almost every form of industry for which the Islands offer facilities. The first effect of the incoming of the Asiatics was the taking over of unskilled labor of every sort, but the competition has now extended until it has become active in nearly every line of trade and in nearly all the skilled occupations. Most of the competition in the skilled trades comes from the Japanese, and it is insisted everywhere throughout the Islands that this competition is growing rapidly, and that the number of Japanese in skilled trades is larger now than it was in 1900.

"It is probable that part of the distress attributed by white traders and white artisans to an increase in Japanese competition is in reality the result of the depression that Hawaii is feeling on account of the reaction from the 'boom' that marked the early period following annexation. This depression in any event adds to the acuteness of the competition. Increasingly successful competition on the part of the Asiatics, if it corresponded with an increasing demand for labor, would not be so severely felt nor so quickly observed, but with trade and work falling off the competition is more keenly felt and more quickly resented. It is probable that in some lines the Japanese are actually displacing white labor and that in other lines they are merely holding their own, while diminishing business is driving the whites out of the occupation and sending them back to the mainland. In either event the percentage of Japanese in the various trades might be increasing, even if their absolute number were stationary or even diminishing. In some lines of work the Asiatic competition is of very early date, and not only is an increasing control of these trades evident, but new trades are being invaded. The clothing trades are almost entirely in the hands of Asiatics.

A few white tailors are engaged in business in Honolulu, and there are several white tailoring firms in the town of Hilo, but all of these, with the exception of one firm, are reported to employ Chinese or Japanese workmen. There are practically no white wage-earners engaged in making men's garments or boots and shoes, although a few whites find employment independently in repairing and cobbling. The preparation of food and drink affords employment to a number of workers, who are mostly Asiatic. The Chinese take naturally to culinary vocations, often graduating from domestic service into the systematic manufacture of food products. Most of the bakeries, confectionery shops, and hotels and restaurants employ Chinese help, or, as a second choice, Japanese. Practically all domestic servants are Asiatics.

"On account of the restricted field of employment, plumbing and tinning are usually carried on in conjunction as a single trade. The Japanese have for some time been steadily invading this field. They are now strong competitors in the plumbing trade, and in some places they have practically monopolized the work of making tinware for sale at plantation stores and elsewhere among the working people. This latter has been a profitable field of industry for the whites, but they are being driven from it rapidly.

"The building trades have also been invaded aggressively by Asiatic workmen. The effect of Asiatic competition in this field has attracted particular attention on account of the fact that white mechanics in the various building lines have been steadily giving up the field in Hawaii and forming a procession back to the Coast. When the Territory was annexed a decided building boom occurred at Honolulu, accompanied by a considerable influx of mechanics from the Pacific Coast. It took only a few seasons, however, to supply the city with about all the business structures it was likely to need for a number of years to come. The construction of cottages and small residences has continued since that time, but this is a field of work where the Asiatics compete most successfully with white workers, and in which they are gaining control. As a result of failing employment large numbers of workingmen have left the Islands and returned to California, and the population of white mechanics has fallen off considerably. Part of this movement undoubtedly represents merely a reaction from the abnormal condition produced by the excitement attending annexation. But the fact remains that building is still going on in the Territory to a considerable extent, and that Asiatic workmen are successfully competing for the work with white mechanics. The procession of unemployed back to the Coast, therefore, represents to some extent the displacement of whites by Asiatics. Not only are they successful competitors in the construction of cottages and small residences, but they are making their competition strongly felt on larger and more important building work. A white contractor in the Islands, who used white and native labor only, reported that he had not had a contract of any importance for nearly a year and a half because he had been ruinously underbid either by Japanese contractors or by white contractors using Asiatic labor exclusively. He called attention to a large building being constructed upon which about thirty-five workmen were employed. Although there were white and native workers idle in the town not a single workman was found on the building except Asiatics. It was stated that the masonry, carpentering, plastering, plumbing and painting—in a word, every detail of the building—was to be done by Asiatic labor.

"It was not possible to secure exact and complete data dealing with this displacement of white and native labor in skilled trades by Orientals, but some data were secured indicating the extent to which white mechanics are abandoning the field in Hawaii. The pay rolls for 1881 of one of the largest building firms in Honolulu showed forty-four white carpenters and seven white laborers employed in that year. This is seventeen more than all those employed in 1905 by seven of the largest building establishments in Honolulu. In 1881 the same firm referred to above employed six white bricklayers and one white laborer, while the seven establishments reported in 1905 only three white bricklayers. Even allowing for the fact that the number of employing builders was smaller in 1881 than in 1905, and that the pay roll of a single firm was, therefore, probably somewhat larger at the earlier date, still an absolute decrease in the employment of white mechanics, or the 'displacement' of white by Oriental labor, is clearly indicated. * * *

"The only urban occupations not subject to Asiatic competition are English printing trades and some forms of employment in machinery and metal working. Some forms of furniture are made in Asiatic shops in Honolulu, and Asiatics compete with whites in carriage making and repairing, wheelwright work, and in millwork and joinery. In the passenger carrying or hack business, both in Honolulu and throughout the Islands, the Japanese are rapidly gaining complete control. Oriental blacksmiths and horse-shoers have shops in Honolulu, and the Japanese

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compete with boiler makers in making the large tanks used as receivers for the fuel oil now employed for steam making in the Islands. Although the language difficulty as yet forms an insurmountable obstacle to the employment of Asiatics in English printing offices, there are several Japanese and Chinese newspapers and job printing establishments in the Territory, catering chiefly to the needs of the Oriental population, that occasionally do English work. The manufacture of sugar-mill machinery, skilled electrical work, brewing and a fraction of the building trades where the most highly-skilled workmen are employed, are the main branches of industry not invaded by Asiatic working people."

In discussing the effect of the Orientalization of the population of the Islands, the Report points out that that condition "has already proved a serious detriment to their civic interests." Practically, the population is divided into two totally different and widely separated classes—"a small group of employers and an overwhelmingly large preponderance of wage-earners." These classes are described by a Hawaiian editor as "feudal barons and predial serfs." The gap thus created is described as "at once an economic gap, a social gap and a political gap." The bearing of this condition upon the public school system of the Islands, and the tendency of Asiatic pupils to displace the children of white parents, is thus presented:

"The two nationalities, though living side by side, are separated from one another by every possible bar. They differ in race, and their history and traditions have nothing in common. They differ radically in their spiritual ideals and their religious beliefs. They differ wholly in their moral and social conventions, in their philosophy of life, and their habit of thought.

"The public school system of the Islands can not be expected to cope satisfactorily with such a situation, for the influence of the school under these conditions must necessarily be slight upon children who live apart among their own people, where all the customs and traditions of their home land are maintained. Further than this, the children of the Asiatic wage-earner will remain at school far too short a time to have any considerable American impress made upon them—certainly not a sufficient impress to overcome the persistent influence of their home environment. Moreover, the Japanese have been careful, wherever possible, to maintain Japanese schools side by side with the public schools; and indeed it is an open question whether the final result in the schools will be the Americanizing of the Oriental or the Orientalizing of the schools.

"At present the Asiatic pupils in the schools outnumber those of any other race, and if the present rate of increase of Asiatic pupils should continue they would within a very short period outnumber the pupils of all other races combined. How far such a swamping of the schools with Orientals will be compatible with the maintenance of an American school system and the exclusive use of the English language in the schools is a question that can be answered only by experience. But there are some indications that the same process of displacement will occur in educational institutions that has already been observed in wage-earning and mercantile pursuits, and that white pupils, at least, will be sent by their parents elsewhere than to the public schools to receive instruction. The motive for segregating pupils of such different racial and lingual antecedents extends beyond mere color prejudice.

"The American pupil brought up among children of all races and attending school in a district where a majority of his schoolmates are Japanese never acquires a perfect mastery of his own language and speaks 'pigeon English,' often with a foreign accent. His progress in all studies has to be regulated by the progress of classes composed in great part of young people whose knowledge of English is imperfect and where purely linguistic training necessarily supersedes instruction in the essentials of the science or other subject taught. In other than purely pedagogic ways he is at a disadvantage. In personal habits and customs and social and ethical ideals he is apt to grow like those with whom he is associated in school life. There is no analogy between the situation in Hawaii in these respects and that in an American city having a large foreign school population. All European immigrants have have a certain basis of Christian culture, taken, as an element of civilization, which is a powerful aid in assimilation, and they are for the most part permanent settlers, ambitious to become like their neighbors. In Hawaii the material to be Americanized is much more intractable, and the assimilative forces are far weaker than upon the mainland. Hitherto the school system has been able to deal with the foreign element among the pupils successfully, but it is working at an increasing disadvantage. The chief danger lies in the possibility that a situation will be created where Americanization by association will become impossible through the practical exclusion of American pupils from the schools. Naturally, too, such exclusion would disincline

American parents to remain in the Islands, especially in isolated localities. The rapid increase of Asiatic children in a country school on Oahu was given as a reason why one or two families of American settlers had left the neighborhood. Many parents referred to the unpleasant features of these Orientalized schools and spoke of the educational question as one of increasing seriousness in their vicinity. No doubt there is a tendency—how completely realized it is hard to say as yet—for Asiatic pupils to displace American pupils in the public schools in something like the same way that their parents displace white workers in many adult occupations."

ARBITRATION AND LABOR.

Prominent among the many subjects of interest discussed by the Trade-Union Congress at Liverpool was the one which has occupied attention for five years past, namely, that of arbitration. To many, both in and outside the Congress, the very idea of "compulsory arbitration" implies a contradiction in terms. If we turn to a dictionary we find that arbitration means "the decision of a case by a person or persons to whom the contending parties mutually consent to submit their differences." If there is compulsion there can be no "mutual consent." That is very evident. As Macaulay puts it in a note in his History of England an "imposed arbitration defeats its primary object." Ben Tillett, the proposer of "compulsion," had for his seconder and chief supporter Miss Bondfield, of the London Union of Shop Assistants. Their arguments, however, were easily swept aside by John Ward and W. Brace, who showed that any arbitration of a compulsory nature might materially weaken trade-unionism as a combative agency on the workers' behalf. Yet, while Mr. Tillett's motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority, a marked difference of opinion on the part of the delegates was certainly apparent. This is made plain by the figures, which show that while representatives of 930,000 trade-unionists were against compulsion in arbitration, representatives of 541,000 favored the principle. If Mr. Tillett and those who think with him are wise they will let the subject rest for at least a few years. Other times may call for other methods, but in our own, arbitration, both in international and trade disputes, has never achieved a tithe of the success fondly hoped for by its advocates. When legal authorities, even of the highest standing, have been called in as arbitrators, they have always failed to recognize the true spirit of the disputes placed before them. When it is a weighty question between right and wrong the idea of compromise always militates against a just balance. Consequently, difficulties are all too often merely smoothed over, and neither side is really satisfied with the result arrived at. —*Lloyd's Weekly News.*

WAGES OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

In comparing the wages of Maine teachers with the wages of cotton mill operatives in the State the committee found that the balance in favor of the former was very slight. For instance, the 6,530 women working in the cotton mills of Maine get an average weekly wage of \$5.99, while the women school teachers get an average weekly wage of \$6.90. The men in the cotton mills of Maine get an average weekly wage of \$8.01, while the men teachers get \$9.18. Since it costs a person much more to become properly equipped for the teaching profession than it does to become an efficient mill worker, to say nothing of the higher expense of daily living for the former, the additional wage received by the teachers, according to this report, is far less than it should be.

We have no reason to suppose that teachers in Maine are worse off with respect to pay than they are in most other States of the Union.—*Leslie's Weekly.*

New Zealand government has introduced a bill making provision for advances up to £350 to workers who desire to erect dwellings on urban or suburban lands. Applicants must not be in receipt of more than £200 a year, and the loan and interest (5 per cent) are payable in thirty-six years in half-yearly payments.

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ROOSEVELT'S PRO-JAPANESE OUTBURST.

The extraordinary statement and comments contained in President Roosevelt's message to Congress in relation to the attitude of the people of the Pacific Coast in general, and San Francisco in particular, toward the Japanese created genuine amazement in all sections of this country, and this sentiment was coupled with resentment in all communities where the Japanese have gathered in sufficient numbers to afford the whites an opportunity to pass personal judgment on their characteristics.

President Roosevelt's criticism of the school authorities of San Francisco certainly deserves the condemnation it has received from all classes of our citizens. The Chief Executive's intemperate language on this subject is absolutely inexcusable. Within the last two months he sent Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf to California to make personal investigation of the issue raised by the action of the local Board of Education in directing that Japanese, Chinese and other Mongolians who desired to attend our public schools should be enrolled in a school specially provided for them. Mr. Metcalf is a Californian, and consequently possesses knowledge of the Japanese and Chinese question that is to be gained only from personal experience. It was generally understood here that his investigation was quite thorough. What Secretary Metcalf reported to his chief has not been made public, but there are few, if any, of our citizens who believe that a man as well qualified as is Metcalf to make the investigation delegated to him by the President could have made a report that justified the extraordinary comments on the action of our school authorities contained in Roosevelt's message. It seems quite probable that the President, in characteristic fashion, entirely disregarded the statements of actual conditions made by his Secretary and elected to stand by his preconceived ideas of the Japanese. This is not the first time President Roosevelt has startled the country with a demonstration of his personal attitude on race questions, but it is safe to say that nothing he has done or said heretofore had prepared the country to expect such radical utterances as his last message to Congress contained on the Japanese question.

It is well within the truth to say that no President of our country ever sent a message to Congress that contained more absurdities and misstatements of fact than are grouped in the following extracts from the message of President Roosevelt presented to the Congress last Tuesday:

* * * Here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places because of their efficiency as workers. *To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity*, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and

on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Throughout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

To shut the Japanese out from the public schools is a "wicked absurdity!"

Well, Mr. President, we may be wicked, and we may be absurd—at times; but there are also times when we are charitable, and on this occasion we'll draw on our stock of charity in order to remark that your misstatement of our action and your extravagant comment were due to lack of correct information on the subject, or (having in mind Secretary Metcalf's report), a disregard of the facts due to your preconceived notions with respect to the "brotherhood of man" doctrine.

Any one not acquainted with the facts would, on reading the portion of the President's message quoted here, conclude that our school authorities had absolutely denied Japanese an opportunity to take advantage of our public school system. Of course that is not true. Our Board of Education, responding to a demand of our citizens that had become imperative, decided to provide separate schools for Japanese. This was done because over 90 per cent of the Japanese who had been attending our public schools before the fire were adults, and the intimate association of such people with children of tender years that is a necessary incident of our public school system was properly regarded as an intolerable menace to the morals of our children. This conclusion is based on a knowledge of the Japanese character that President Roosevelt evidently does not possess. There is a vast difference in the conditions our Board of Education found to exist in our public schools where adult Japanese were enrolled with white children and the conditions which exist in our universities which are attended by Japanese and Chinese students. This difference should be apparent to even President Roosevelt. In any event, we have determined that our children shall no longer be compelled to associate with adult Japanese in our schools, and our determination in this respect is so firm that President Roosevelt's vituperation and threats will have no effect whatever in the direction of altering it.

With respect to the President's assertion that "mutterings" against the Japanese is due to their "efficiency as workmen," it is such arrant nonsense as to make comment unnecessary. He could not have well considered the significance of his language when he penned that expression.

Before concluding his tirade on the Japanese question the President delivered himself of this extraordinary recommendation to the Congress:

I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the Statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the National Government sufficiently ample power through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States Government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties.

Even as the law now is something can be done by the Federal Government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed.

Well, Mr. President, you have, during your notable career, undertaken some very heavy tasks, but anything you have undertaken heretofore will be but child's play compared with the task you have set yourself if you really intend to attempt to give to the sentiments advanced in the foregoing extracts from your message.

On the whole, Mr. President, quite unwittingly you have conferred a favor on the people of the Pacific Coast. We have been trying to acquaint the people of the entire country with the dangers that are inherent in unrestricted immigration of Asiatics to our shores, but we have had an uphill fight in this respect. Except in our immediate section, the American people know nothing of the Jap as he really is, and they are slow to heed the alarm we have been sounding for the last few years. Your extraordinary utterances on this question, however, will serve to at once rivet the attention of the people on this subject to a degree that we could not have secured by years of agitation and education. Your intemperate utterances and comments have done and will do much to awaken our people to the necessity of giving serious attention to the menace of unrestricted Oriental immigration, and for this service that you unwittingly have rendered the people of the Pacific Coast we desire, in all sincerity, to express thanks. Before dismissing this subject for the moment, however, Mr. President, we respectfully suggest that you read and digest the recent report of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor on the status of your beloved Japanese in Hawaii.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, Sixteenth and Mission streets.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, 335 McAllister streets.

Sanborn, Vail & Co., Mission street, between Fourth and Fifth; stationery, printing, picture frames, novelties, etc.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

STREET CARMEN.

The annual election of officers of Street Carmen's Union, Division No. 205, took place last Tuesday at the Labor Temple. Considerable interest was manifested by the members, 835 votes being cast. The following were elected:

President-Business Agent, R. Cornelius; Vice-President, Wm. C. Leffingwell; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Bowling; Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, J. H. Bowling, R. Cornelius, D. Cox, F. E. Davidson, Wm. H. Ewing, E. J. Hart, Wm. C. Leffingwell, J. McDonald, J. Rowe, J. Owens; Delegates to the California State Federation of Labor, J. H. Bowling, R. Cornelius, W. J. Davidson, E. J. Hart, Geo. W. Lane, J. McDonald.

Building contractors and the Citizens' Alliance of Tacoma, Wash., have joined hands to fight the unions. Announcement has been made that unionism will not be recognized in hiring men for the construction of some of the large structures to go up during the coming year.

E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the Steel Trust, announced that the wages of the common labor in the plants of the subsidiary companies of the trust will be increased 10 cents a day from May 1 next. The wage of day and turn labor will be adjusted accordingly.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE A. F. of L.
CONVENTION.**

(Continued from Page 3.)

liberations. Several resolutions bearing on the political question were introduced, and the matter was dealt with in President Gompers' report. The subject was considered by the Committee on President's Report, of which Frank K. Foster of Boston was Chairman. The committee made its report on Tuesday, the 20th ult., and the able manner in which the political question was dealt with in that report justifies its publication in full. It follows:

We have considered at some length, and with great care, that part of the report of President Gompers and the Executive Council bearing upon this subject, together with the various resolutions having reference to the same general topic.

We recommend that the action taken by the Executive Council during the past campaign be heartily indorsed; that we declare the issuance of the bill of grievance was amply justified by the contingency which had arisen, and that we express our approval of the energetic campaign carried on against the enemies of labor with the small means at the disposal of the officers of the Federation. We recommend that this convention join in protesting against the attempt made to deprive public employees of the constitutional right of petition for redress of grievances.

In the various resolutions submitted to it, your committee finds itself confronted with a somewhat comprehensive task. In one for, instance, it is asked to provide a plan by which some specific party may receive the indorsement of our movement. In another we are asked to determine the most effective plan of political organization, etc.

It seems necessary, therefore, in our judgment, to submit for your consideration, the question of the general relation of the Federation to the political issue. What is the true function of this organization? What are its powers, limitations and duties? How far may it properly take the initiative in political affairs? With what authority, if any, may it assume to speak for the millions enrolled in its membership? Where is the line where interference begins with the freedom of action of the individual, guaranteed by the constitution of most of our affiliated bodies? How far is it either wise or expedient to attempt the identification of an economic and political movement in the same organization?

These are very serious questions, not to be lightly answered, for in failing to answer them rightly, at least two of our predecessors, on the lines of national labor organizations, passed quickly into decadence.

Our space is all too brief for attempting even barest detail. We shall assume, therefore, that trade-unionism in teaching the paramount importance of questions affecting the lives and homes of the labor seller, also teaches the citizen that the use of his ballot shall be determined by these issues, rather than by those put forward for purely political reasons. This teaching has borne fruit. Never in the history of the republic were there so many independent labor voters as today, and the number is increasing.

We rejoice that this is so and claim for the educational influence of our union a large share of the credit.

There is the great vital fact that more men are free men, politically, than ever before. The method in which they shall use this freedom is a secondary matter. The detail of political organization to be followed out in this or that locality may safely be left to local judgment.

We regard with pleasure the recent political action of the organized workingmen of the country and by which they have demonstrated that they are determined to exhibit their political power. We are in full accord therewith and recommend to organized labor throughout the country that they persist in their efforts to organize as an independent political force to the end that labor may achieve its just rights through the exercise of the ballot.

We apprehend that there is no more need for this organization handing down patent plans for utilizing this independent spirit than there is for its interference with local autonomy in the conduct of trade affairs. We, therefore, non-concur in the proposition that this convention shall indorse any political party or any plan for the formation of a political party.

Our members in each territorial division, State, municipal, congressional or assembly, know best how to use the independent ballot. Our corresponding divisions of State and central bodies may safely be trusted to take the initiative as to methods. Let the principle be proclaimed in every community that associated labor will hold hostile individuals and parties responsible for the defeat of labor measures, and if there be really any independent spirit among our membership it may be entrusted to work out to our ways of achieving results.

We are, however, of the opinion that it is the legitimate function of this organization to carry on an aggressive educational campaign and to furnish all possible assistance upon these lines, whether by statistics, literature, committees before legislatures, speakers upon the public platform, etc.

We recommend the adoption of the suggestion that information should be collected as to the results of the campaigns initiated during the last election, and we further recommend that the Executive Council be entrusted with this work.

We hold, with the President, that the economic function and power of trade unionism is by far its greatest instrument for good. We further hold that the solidarity of our movement must not for a moment be permitted to be endangered by the attempt to identify it with a partisan political movement. We must have with us, in our economic movement, men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority right of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded. We may properly furnish him the facts as they occur in the legislative field, the records of legislators, etc., and then leave him to use his own political judgment.

Your committee, therefore, does not feel called upon to even ask this convention to say whether an independent labor party is a desirable thing or not. Our membership can settle that matter for themselves. We do say, however, that the attempt to delegate any authority, by this convention, to form political organizations on any specific lines, would to that extent identify the Federation of Labor with a party movement and inevitably vitiate one of the most fundamental principles of trade-unionism. Political movements are ephemeral. The trade-union movement is not alone for today. Its existence is too valuable to be staked on success in the political arena. The political wooden horse bears within it those who would destroy the walls of our now impregnable defense. At the risk of repetition, we desire to make the position clear which we ask this convention to assume. We are not a political party. We disclaim political *party jurisdiction*. We set up no claim of authority over the political acts of our membership. We could not if we would, for all the political authority we might assume would not vitiate the protection due every man from the union which grants him his card. If we create new tests of regularity in unionism we must first obtain new power from the affiliated bodies which make up the Federation.

On the other hand, as shown by citations from previous proceedings in the report of the Executive Council, the Federation has repeatedly declared for the independent use of the ballot for the purpose of securing legislative and judicial reform. In the struggle for office for the mere sake of office, our movement should take no part.

We are legitimately concerned as to those measures which affect our legislative and judicial rights.

We, therefore, recommend to trade-unionists everywhere the duty of independent voting and the formation of such organizations outside the trade union as, in the judgment of the membership, in each locality, may be deemed most effective.

Debate on the report lasted all the afternoon. One or two Socialists endeavored to have amendments tacked to the report designed to commit the Federation in some measure to indorsement of their political policy. The convention, however, was practically a unit in favor of the sentiments expressed in the committee's report and it was concurred in by an overwhelming majority.

UNIVERSAL EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

President Gompers, in his report, recommended that a special committee be appointed to consider the matter of establishing the eight-hour day generally. The committee appointed in conformity with the President's recommendation reported as follows:

Your special committee on eight hours reports that it has given careful consideration to that section of the report of the President of this Federation which deals with the eight-hour question, and by reason of which this committee was created. While thoroughly approving of the sentiment expressed in that report favoring a universal eight-hour day, your committee does not find it practicable at this time to report a definite plan designed to give effect to the common desire to establish a shorter workday. This decision of your committee is to a great extent due to the fact that it has not at hand sufficient data on which to report other than general conclusions on the subject. Having in mind recent and pending contests of the organized workers for a shorter workday, as well as the benefits that accrue from its establishment, your committee favors action by this convention in the nature of a recommendation to its affiliated unions that have not yet secured the normal workday, that they devote their energies to securing a reduction of the hours of labor rather

than an increase of wages. The history of the labor movement has demonstrated that reductions of the hours of labor can be maintained with less difficulty than can increases in wage rates, while it is also true that increases in wage rates can be more readily secured after the workday has been shortened.

While strongly advising affiliated organizations to establish the normal workday as soon as practicable, we desire to impress upon their officials and members the absolute necessity of having a large treasury before undertaking to enter into a contest for a shorter workday. While organized labor can be uniformly depended upon to support, both morally and financially, shorter workday movements, it is not a wise nor a safe policy for an organization to depend wholly on such support. The eight-hour fight of the International Typographical Union affords an excellent illustration of the point your committee desires to make. That organization has received general and valuable support in its eight-hour contest from other labor unions, yet had not its members in the main financed this magnificent contest themselves its success would have been doubtful.

The success of the Typographical Union in its eight-hour struggle has encouraged other organizations in the printing trade to determine to establish the eight-hour day for their crafts. The Lithographers are now engaged in a strike for eight hours, and the Bookbinders' Union and the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have determined to establish the eight-hour day in their respective crafts in 1907. These organizations have adopted the policy of the International Typographical Union and are building a defense fund to support their demand for an eight-hour day.

Your committee is of the opinion that concerted action to establish a universal eight-hour day is highly desirable, and in order that a definite step in that direction may be taken, we recommend that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to secure from affiliated unions data concerning the workday which prevails in their respective trades and callings, their disposition to join in a concerted movement for a universal eight-hour day, and the preparations, if any, they have made to insure success of a demand for a normal workday.

We further recommend that the data obtained in conformity with the preceding recommendations be presented to a special committee on eight hours at the next convention of this Federation. * * *

For the committee:

J. J. O'NEILL, Chairman.

The committee also recommended concurrence in a resolution introduced by the Lithographers' delegation, calling on affiliated organizations to give the Lithographers full financial and moral support in their strike to establish the eight-hour day in that craft.

A motion was adopted concurring in the report of the committee and calling on all national, international, State and central bodies to do their utmost to give effect to the proposition to establish the eight-hour day in all crafts and callings.

STEAM LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The following nominations for officers of Steam Laundry Workers, Local No. 26, have been made and the election will take place on Monday, the 17th inst., at the Labor Temple: President, Guy F. Thurber; Vice-Presidents, Sadie McMahon and Annie Mullen; Secretary, Carrie Farmer; Treasurer, Harry Godsill; Sergeant-at-Arms (two to be elected), Charles Liniger, David Roberts and Louis Matter; Finance Committee (three to be elected), Thomas J. Lee, Harry Stacey and Frederick Grahame; Executive Committee (ten to be elected), James Farren, Charles Deery, James Coughlin, A. Fritch, Richard Condon, D. J. Gorman, Harry Clunie, George Black, Edward Leary, and John Fitzgerald; Trustee, Michael Powers; Business Agent, Robert E. Ewing; Third Vice-President to international Union, Mrs. L. C. Walden and Guy F. Thurber; Delegates to Labor Council (ten to be elected), Annie Mullen, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Sadie McMahon, Frederick Grahame, Carrie Farmer, Minnie Heinrich, Charles Deery, Robert E. Ewing, May Greeley, Annie Brown, Charles Liniger, Harry Clunie and Guy F. Thurber; Examining Committee (three to be elected), Robert E. Ewing, Annie Mullen and Emma Loeffler.

An unknown donor has given £1,000,000 for the erection of homes in the East End of London for aged and distressed women connected with matchbox making after a life of arduous and ill-paid work.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held November 30, 1906.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. In the absence of the President and Vice-President Delegate Benham was elected chairman pro tem; minutes of previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—From Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—F. Clark, vice E. Barry. Bartenders—Additional delegate, P. E. Tanner. Jewelry Workers—M. Grace, vice F. L. Hatfield. Printing Pressmen—W. G. Whitmann, vice J. A. Gaffigan. Bottle Caners—Miss J. McMamie, vice Miss N. O'Connor. Stable Employes—T. Carlson, J. O. Fallon, G. Thurier, A. Dejeau, vice T. Finn, J. Killian. Moved and seconded that all credentials be received and delegates seated except credentials of A. Dejeau, which shall be referred to the Organizing Committee with instructions to report to Council on protest of Milk Wagon Drivers against seating of A. Dejeau as soon as possible; carried. (Formal protest against seating of A. Dejeau as delegate from Stable Employes was made to Council immediately after credentials of Dejeau were presented.)

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*: From the Japanese and Korean League, notifying the Council that they will hold their regular monthly meeting on Sunday, December 2, at 2 p. m., corner of Twenty-second and Folsom streets. *Referred to Executive Committee*: Wage scale and agreement of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. From the Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County, Richmond, Cal., declaring the furniture manufactured by the Schrock Company is unfair.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Photo-Engravers—Report that the shop of Strong, Fifteenth and Mission has been declared an open shop; union will take necessary steps to straighten the matter out in the coming week. Waiters—Business fair; report that delegates should be more consistent in demanding the work-

ing button when being served; color of working button is changed monthly. Bartenders—Progressing fairly; request union men to insist upon seeing working button. Bakery Goods Salesmen—Business good; have donated \$25 to the Longshoremen of San Pedro. Stable Employes—Business good. Barbers—Report that many shops do not display the union card, and request delegates to insist upon seeing it before patronizing shops; further report that the shop at East and Steuart streets is antagonistic toward organized labor and request union men to take notice. Steam Fitters—Report that the A. F. of L. has indorsed their charter; also report that a special meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon. Cooks, No. 44—Business good; initiated fifty new members during the past week.

SPECIAL ORDER—Further nominations and election of delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention. P. Hoff decided to withdraw his name and M. P. Scott of the Waiters' Union was nominated. Chairman appointed J. M. Scott, P. Kearns and F. Zimmerman tellers. Vote resulted as follows: G. W. Bell, 76; M. P. Scott, 51; Geo. Tracy, 67. Brothers Bell and Tracy having received the majority of all votes cast, the chairman declared them elected delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1—That the wage scale and agreement of Baggage Messengers be laid over, no committee appearing; concurred in. 2—In reference to the committee submitting to the Council some definite proposition in order that the street car service may be improved, the committee after lengthy discussion believed that some efforts should be made along the following lines: First—That we demand that it is essential to the working class that the Polk-street line be congestion, as there are no transfer points and those working people may have some accommodations in the cross-town lines. Second—That we demand of the railway company that the tracks on Sutter street, from Devisadero to Central avenue, be completed

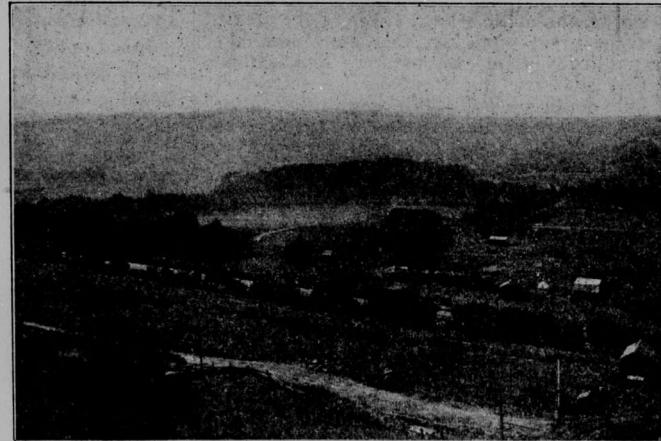
as speedily as possible, in order that the great number of people now living in the Richmond District can be accommodated by transferring from the Sutro line, especially in the morning and evening in going to and from their employment, for as it is now the Sutro line is of no use whatever in relieving the congestion, as there are no transfer points and those cars are practically empty all hours of the day; and further demand that the railroad company make some effort to relieve the congestion now on Mission street from the ferries to Twenty-ninth street, which happens almost hourly, for the reason that too many cars are operated on said line, and believe that the company could without any inconvenience to themselves and a great benefit to the public operate the Ingleside and Cemetery cars on Valencia or Guerrero streets and at the same time overcome much of the existing delays and inconveniences to the working people; and further suggest that the railroad company be requested to complete as speedily as possible the Haight-street line, which would relieve much of the annoyance now suffered by the citizens; and further recommends immediate installation of the cable roads wherever necessary. And that the Council should emphatically protest to the Board of Public Works against the granting of any further permits for the tearing up of new road-beds until those streets now being changed from cable to electric cars are put in proper condition and running cars thereon; and further protest that no new permits be granted for the reconstruction of any road until the railroads can show conclusively that they have both material and labor at hand to complete the same in a limited space of time; further, that demands should be made upon the company that some exertion be made to have the Ellis-street cars run on Fourth street, thereby relieving much of the congestion on Third street, and permitting the laboring people to come to and from their homes who are working in the vicinity of Third and Townsend streets. The committee believes that the above

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mentioned demands could be realized, if the United Railroads would be willing to pay a fair rate of wages to its mechanics notwithstanding the fact that they claim they are unable to get the rolling stock and material from the East, for the committee has learned that there are now in the different car-barns from 60 to 100 cars lying idle in the barns for the lack of proper repairs, which could be put in proper condition if the company were forced to do so, they being granted franchises upon certain conditions, but it appears that it is the small rate of wages paid and the long hours that prevents electrical workers and others from seeking work. Committee recommends that a committee be appointed to appear before the Board of Supervisors and request them to take immediate action along the above mentioned lines. Recommendations of committee were, on motion, concurred in, and the chair appointed the following committee to appear before Board of Supervisors and urge compliance with foregoing suggestions: Brothers Cornelius, Coffland, McCabe, Duncan, Benham, McLaughlin, Tracy, Macarthur and Shannon.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported that it is impossible for them to bring in any definite report as to the credentials of A. Dejeau on account of the absence of witnesses and the papers bearing on the case, and request further time; concurred in.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—Appointed to investigate the truth or falsity of rumors that a certain delegate has assisted or leased his property to Chinese; report that a letter written by T. Lonergan, the accused, at the suggestion of the committee furnishes the information desired by the Council, where he admits that such rumors are true, therefore the duty of the committee has been fulfilled. Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in and the committee discharged; carried. Communication from T. Lonergan placed on file.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Last and final reading of amendment to the Constitution, Article IV, Section 1, the amendment to read as follows, beginning on the eighth line after the word "Council": *It is also empowered to act for the Council in the interim between the meetings in all matters pertaining to the trade union movement for the welfare of the Council; provided, that the committee shall take no action involving the Council in a strike, or pledging or appropriating its funds, or committing the Council to a defined policy, without first submitting the said proposition to the body for action.* Vote having been 47 ayes and 4 noes, the chairman declared the amendment carried, and now a part of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Council.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the Council declare a boycott on the Capitol Restaurant, 727 Turk street, near Van Ness avenue; carried. Moved and seconded that the boycott on the H. T. Kurz Bakery, 3109 Twenty-fifth street, be raised; carried. Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee take some steps toward offsetting the great influx of laborers to this city by making investigations and suggesting remedies thereto; carried.

RECEIPTS—Retail Clerks, \$6; Bakers, No. 24, \$14; Shoe Cutters, \$8; Coopers, No. 131, \$8; Milk Drivers, \$8; Waiters, No. 30, \$20; Bottle Caners, \$4. Total, \$62.

EXPENDITURES—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1.50; stenographer, \$15; L. Brilliant for linoleum, \$75; Brown & Power, stationery, \$4.30; Simpson & Co., Spanish printers, 500 circulars, \$4; office postage, \$3; telegram, 80 cents. Total, 133.60.

Council adjourned at 11:15.

W. P. McCABE, Secretary.

The Marquis Doria, Commercial Agent of the Italian Consulate at Montreal, who has just returned to Italy after a visit to Canada, reports that he found the Canadian Government to be most favorably inclined toward emigration from Italy, and ready to give a subsidy of \$80,000 yearly to a direct line of steamers between Italy and Montreal.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, No. 68 Haight street.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will take place next Thursday, December 13, 1906, at Eagle's Hall, No. 1695 Market street (directly opposite Gough street), at 11 a. m. sharp.

To be acted upon:—1. Report of the Board of Directors. 2. Monthly reports of officers. 3. Question of representation at annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. 4. Selection by ballot of the Union Election Board of five (5) members. 5. Appeal of Franz Mayer from a decision of the Board of Directors. 6. Proposition fixing the salary of the Financial Secretary at \$60 per month.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on December 4. Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald in the chair. Messrs. Harry von der Mehden, C. E. Dibert and L. N. Dibert were admitted to membership by initiation. Mr. J. F. Kafka, on transfer from Local No. 174, New Orleans, was admitted to full membership. Messrs. F. L. Andrew, of Local No. 352, McDonald, Pa.; M. Gumbert of Local No. 99, Portland, Ore., and P. Steinhorst, of Local No. 76, Seattle, Wash., were admitted on transfer. Miss B. Hamann was reinstated. An application for membership was received from E. L. Camp.

Mr. M. Davis has been nominated by petition as a candidate for Director at the union election of December 20.

Dues and assessments for the fourth quarter of 1906—\$1.25—are now due and payable, and become delinquent on January 1. One death assessment has been levied on account of the death of Martin Byrne, late member in good standing.

The gratifying news has been received that Mr. W. L. Hovey, the lessee and manager of Hovey's Hall of Oakland, has decided to employ none but members of the M. M. P. U. for future entertainments given under his direction. This action on the part of the gentleman is only what might have been expected from him, and is in thorough accord with his policy and behavior toward members at all times, and more particularly during the period following April 18. The Board of Directors of Local No. 6, at the meeting held December 4, decided to take action whereby the membership of the various labor organizations affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Alameda County may become aware of Mr. Hovey's determination.

In accordance with the established law, the Board of Directors on November 27 classified certain rinks as follows: Pavilion Rink (Sutter street), Grauman's Pavilion (Fillmore street), Coliseum Rink (Baker street), and proposed Chutes' Skating Pavilion, Class A; Dreamland Rink (Steiner street), Class B; Kendrick's Garden Rink (Mission street), Class C.

RETAIL SHOE CLERKS.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410, has elected the following officers: Past President, Milton Cohn; President, W. J. Hennessy; First Vice-President, F. A. O'Brien; Second Vice-President, H. Cantrowith; Financial Secretary, E. A. Levy; Recording Secretary, Max E. Licht; Treasurer, H. Metzger; Guide, W. O'Connor; Inside Guard, W. Heller; Outside Guard, A. Erb; Trustees—H. F. Fleischman, George King and W. R. Carter; Delegates to Labor Council—J. K. Jones, J. J. Byrnes and Max E. Licht; Delegates to the District Council of Retail Clerks—N. Abrams, W. O'Connor, N. Ryan, W. J. Hennessy and Max E. Licht.

Commencing on the 10th inst., shoe stores will remain open during the evenings until the 24th inst., inclusive.

Reports as to the disposition of shoe dealers in the Mission district to observe the early closing regulation are quite encouraging.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for play, eight hours for what we will.

OPEN EVENINGS

We are open evenings until 10 o'clock to accommodate our patrons and friends. Your careful inspection of our immense Holiday stock is invited. We have all the latest gold and silver novelties and fine jewelry.

SHOP EARLY—DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

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The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

INFLUENCE OF LABOR'S GREAT CAMPAIGN NOW AND FOR THE FUTURE.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The question most frequently asked since election is: "What has Labor achieved in the campaign recently closed?" We answer unhesitatingly that it has achieved much more than we hoped. In the November issue of the *American Federationist* (published before election day) we said: "Were it possible that not one trade unionist should be elected, one fact may be written down beyond question or dispute, that in the coming session of the present Congress and in future Congresses the demands of Labor and of the people will no longer be treated with contempt."

We stated then that we did not desire to indulge in prophecy, but we might well have done so, for in this one matter of sending trade-union men to Congress we can point to the election of enough to form the nucleus around which will gather those—not trade unionists—but who have pledged themselves to advocate our measures and to vote for them.

That a comparatively small number of straight-out trade unionists were elected is due to the fact that Labor pursued the policy of urging such nominations only in cases where the nominees of both parties were hostile to its cause.

We said before election, 'Our campaign has already fulfilled one of its most important missions; it has instituted a great and much-needed educational work, a work which will not cease when the votes are cast.'

We most emphatically affirm this again.

Labor's political work is just begun. The future is ours. Labor will continue the work of this campaign until those who are hostile or negligent toward its demands are willing to accord us justice.

The general public must understand that we are not embarking on a campaign for the promotion of special interests. Every labor measure which we desire to have enacted is for the good of all the people as well as for the protection and advancement of the workers.

Naturally the worst elements of the capitalist class and the hostile portion of the press claimed that Labor's campaign of protest had no influence.

If it had no influence why was every hostile force at such pains to make the claim. If Labor's political activity was a negligible quantity in the recent campaign nothing would have been said about it.

The fact is that it exercised the most salutary influence of any factor that has entered into any political campaign in many a year.

It changed the whole trend of discussion. It educated hundreds of thousands of voters to a higher perception of good citizenship. This means that those who arrive at this perception understand that Labor's demands are in the interest of the whole people.

That Labor was not successful in defeating all of its most conspicuous opponents only shows how great were the powers arrayed against any force which dared to put itself in opposition to the money power and those who represent it.

These interests engaged in defying the constitution and filching from the masses their rights and liberties are naturally alarmed at anything like concerted opposition.

It is more clear now than ever before how great are the resources at the command of the corporate interests of the country. Not only have they unlimited money to be used wherever bribery and corruption will be available, but they have still more dangerous weapons.

There is not the slightest doubt that in some Congressional districts the votes were counted and the majorities made up at the dictation of such interests. If an honest majority had been cast against their tool, the more strenuous the effort by those in control of the machinery of voting to elect him, no matter by what fraud or trickery.

This kind of fraud is extremely difficult of proof as its perpetrators well know, but there is not the

slightest doubt, that it occurred in some cases. Labor's forces and all good citizens should spare no effort that in the future the wishes of the honest voters may be registered and counted. As a special effort to despoil Labor of the fruition of its splendid campaign, hundreds of thousands of wage-workers were denied the privilege of voting. Employers were even coerced through various means well known to those who control the commercial world and denied their employees the right, or the time, to vote.

This disfranchisement of so large a body of our citizens forms a serious menace to our republican institutions.

We are speaking the absolute truth in this for we have the reports of our members all over the country stating where such tactics were followed.

If any portion of the industrial population of the country can, at the dictation of corporate interest, have withheld from them the right to use the ballot then they might as well be serfs in darkest Russia.

This denial to the American workman of the right of petition and vote is one of the things on which we propose to arouse public opinion so thoroughly that at future elections Labor will be able to fully and freely record its vote of protest.

Even with this vital disadvantage of not being able to register its full vote at the polls in the very cases where it was most important that it should do so, Labor cut deeply into the majorities of many of those hostile or indifferent to it, even where they were elected.

Take the case of a certain Congressman as a passing illustration. Two months before election he boasted loudly that he could not possibly be defeated, he cared nothing whatever about Labor's Bill of Grievances; he proposed to ignore the whole subject. The local labor unions in his district took up the gage of battle. Meetings were held in which the gentleman's record, hostile to Labor, was discussed. These meetings were large and enthusiastic.

So great was the effect of these meetings that within two weeks of election this Congressman "was fighting for his life," as some of his friends expressed it. When the votes were counted it was found that the city districts which two years ago gave him a majority of 1200 now gave him a minority of 500. This change in the vote was entirely due to Labor's efforts. The country vote saved him by a reduced majority. In fact the rural vote saved several Congressmen hostile to Labor. This was because the Labor forces were occupied in the cities making the campaign nearest at hand. There was not time or opportunity to appeal to the good citizens in the rural districts and show them that their interests were identical with those of the wage-workers. And, then, if votes are to be stolen or manipulated, the rural districts offer the best opportunity for this nefarious work. Labor will continue its course of political education until every voter is fully informed as to its attitude on good government and the aid it gives in the protection of the rights and liberties of the whole people.

In many instances Labor cut the majority of hostile Congressmen from one-half to three-fourths of what it was two years ago, yet the press cries that Labor had no influence in determining result.

That Labor was unable to exert its entire force in the recent campaign, we frankly admit, but in spite of great difficulties it accomplished enough to give more than a hint of what it can and may do when thoroughly prepared to exercise its political strength.

We have stated before that it was a matter for some regret that our campaign started late; we had no political machinery, very little funds and we were unable to give as much help from headquarters as we desired to those who so valiantly fought in the battle in the various Congressional districts.

Knowing the disabilities under which Labor undertook its campaign, it is amazing that such satisfactory results have been obtained.

Let no Congressman delude himself with the hope that the recent campaign was merely a spasmodic effort on the part of Labor to right its wrongs. Let no Congressman flatter himself that his future record will be concealed from the public. Labor

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proposes that the voters in each district shall know the record of their Congressman on labor measures, and we have no doubt that public-spirited citizens will inform themselves on other matters which pertain to the duties of Congress to the masses.

We do not speak as a partisan. We are neither Republican nor Democrat, nor do we hold allegiance to any party. In this spirit we desire to point out that the dominant party in the present House has a majority of 112. That represents the verdict of the voters two years ago.

Yet within two days after the recent election its own party organs admitted that its majority in the Sixtieth Congress would be cut to fifty. There is food for thought in such a falling off.

We confidently expect a fairer and more judicial temper on the part of the coming session of the present Congress toward our demands. If there is progress to be reported we shall take pleasure in making public that fact.

Our Legislative Committee will be in attendance on the coming session of the present Congress and also when those recently elected shall meet as the Sixtieth Congress.

In estimating Labor's influence in the campaign just past, it must be remembered that its efforts were not confined solely to work for or against Congressional candidates. The returns show that a large number of members of the Legislature have been elected in various States, who are pledged to carry out Labor's desires. The State Legislature has much to do with determining local conditions for workers, so this increase of favorable legislative members means much to our unions.

Labor will make its political power more effective as time goes on. It acquires wisdom from experience; it realizes that in most things the unorganized are in full sympathy with its policy and it must aid them to throw off unjust conditions and assert their manhood. In matter of being denied the time to vote on election day it may be said that this was nearly always done where there was a large proportion of unorganized workers, because it was recognized that they would vote for those whom organized labor regarded as its friends. Employers are well aware that they can with impunity dictate unjust terms to the unorganized.

So while there are obstacles to be met and problems to be solved, Labor moves forward with renewed hope and confidence. Our local organizations will be prepared to make a more effective campaign next time. They have recently learned much that is valuable.

It must always be borne in mind that the campaign of Labor is not confined to the few months preceding an election.

The labor movement is one continuous uninterrupted campaign of agitation, education and organization in order that all our people may better understand how to protect their rights and defend their liberties.

No matter how great the political activity of our members, yet the work of trade-union organization must and will be prosecuted with more vigor than ever before.

The outlook was never more hopeful. Our unions are adding to their membership, new unions are being organized, internal dissensions are disappearing, the spirit of solidarity is becoming greater.

Our members realize that their trade-union organization is the solid foundation for the exercise of their political power.

This campaign was successful if judged only by the number of votes cast. We say with conviction that its moral influence can hardly be accurately estimated at this time, yet even now Labor's political activity is recognized as a great movement to protect the liberties of the people and restore to them their natural and constitutionally guaranteed rights.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has granted an increase in wages of four cents an hour to switchmen and yardmen on the entire system. The order for the increase is dated back to include the first of November.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

In a recent issue of a local publication the President of San Francisco Typographical Union gave an expression of views concerning the apprentice question of the present day. It is encouraging to note that the subject is becoming of more interest to members of the craft, not only in this country, but in Europe as well. In a current issue of the Typographical Association's *Circular*, an English paper, a writer says that we must see to it that in future it be first and foremost in our rules that the supply of unemployed printers be done away with by limiting the number of apprentices and insisting that boys be given an opportunity to become all-around craftsmen. Boys nowadays are frequently placed at a trade by their parents without paying the slightest regard to their qualifications, and no care is taken to see that the employer faithfully carries out to the letter his part of the contract. In many cases boys are kept at one particular branch, and no all-around knowledge given, so that when at last they become journeymen they are anything but fully qualified craftsmen. Again, apprentices are too often left to gain a knowledge of their trade as best they can, or gather it from their seniors (who are paid for their work as journeymen, and not to act in the capacity of instructors), and if it were not for the good nature of those working with them, the apprentices would be left entirely to their own resources. At an office at which the writer was engaged there were three apprentices—the union rule regulating the number was observed—two of whom were on the point of coming out of their time. During their apprenticeships they were kept closely at one line of work and gained no other knowledge of their craft. They were, in fact, automatons. With their limited experience they stood very little chance of obtaining work as journeymen and consequently they were soon to be found in the ranks of the unemployed. These are not isolated cases. There are many employers who see eye to eye with us in this matter, and who would welcome strong action on the part of the union; but, on the other hand, to many others it is a matter for little concern how large is the number of unemployed. To the latter it means cheap, casual labor when they require it, but to us it means all.

Apropos of the everlasting and eternal argument of employing printers that they can't afford to concede the shorter workday and decent wages because of the keen competition in the trade, *The Drop of Ink* turns the limelight on modern business methods in our industry:

- Q. What ails the printing business?
- A. Low prices.
- Q. Who makes low prices?
- A. The printer.
- Q. What would make the printing business better?
- A. Higher prices.
- Q. Who should make higher prices?
- A. The printer.
- Q. Well, if higher prices would make the printing business better, why doesn't the printer ask for higher prices?
- A. He is afraid to.
- Q. What makes him afraid to?
- A. He is afraid to ask better prices for fear he wouldn't get the job.
- Q. Well, if it had to be printed and he lost a job because of higher prices, who would print it?
- A. Some other printer.
- Q. Why doesn't the other printer raise his prices?
- A. Because he is afraid the other printer won't raise his price.
- Q. What's the matter with printers; are they afraid of each other?
- A. Yes, that's it; they pretend to be friendly with one another, but just as soon as an opportunity occurs they go after each other's customers.
- Q. Will they ever get wise and remedy this condition of affairs?
- A. O yes—after they get tired of losing money.



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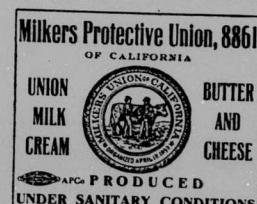
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The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

UNFAIR

The Globe Flour Mills

located at San Francisco, Woodland, Colton and Los Angeles, are on the *Unfair List* of the State Federation of Labor. Union men's wives should not use unfair Globe Mills Flour.

The leading brands are: A 1, Silver Star, Carnation, Red Cross, Our Best, Cream of Wheat, Jewel, Globe, Magnolia, Staple, Our Blend, Rose, California XXX. All flours (of the firm) bear the name Globe Mills on the sack. Union men, beware of them!

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, Labor Council Building, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Park 845.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2209 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—H. A. Hardy, Sutro Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bootheers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Anna Gill, Secy., 960 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 9th, bet. Mission and Market.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters, Market and 13th, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 18th and Folsom.

Garment Workers, No. 13—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet Saturdays, 22d and Hampshire.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Grocery—Meet Saturdays, Mowry Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeymen Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Lady Garment Workers—Julius Bayro, Secy.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursdays at headquarters.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Gruetli Hall, near Five Mile House, Mission Road; headquarters, 3884 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Henry Schutter, Secy., 253 North.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—J. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom Street Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays, 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—A. J. Gallagher, Secy., 416 Oak.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—E. M. Gillen, Secy., 617 Mariposa.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet Saturdays, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnson, Examiner, Folsom near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—

Sugar Workers—Meet Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 14th and Church.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters, No. 85—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Stricker's Hall, 28th and Church, Sundays at 2 p. m.

Theatrical Stage Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 619 Octavia.

Web Pressmen—Meet 1st Monday, 340 9th.

PLEASANTRIES.

"You naughty child, where have you been? You have been fighting again with Paul. Just look at your clothes! I'll have to buy you a new suit." "Don't you say anything, ma. You ought to see Paul. I think his mother will have to buy a new boy.—*Exchange*.

A Philadelphia business man recently had as a guest a friend from Toledo, an extremely busy individual, little familiar with the social graces. For the first evening of his stay a dinner party had been arranged. The hostess had provided a most attractive young woman for the Toledo man; and it was thought that he would take a desperate fancy to her, which, indeed, he did. When the guests had gathered and were ready to go out, the host, with his politest bow, said: "Mr. Blank, will you please take Miss Dash out to dinner?" "Certainly," responded the Toledo man, with alacrity, "but I understood that we were to have dinner here in the house."—*Cleveland Leader*.

Very much excited and out of breath, a young man who could not have been married very long rushed up to an attendant at one of the city hospitals and inquired after Mrs. Brown, explaining between breaths that it was his wife whom he felt anxious about.

The attendant looked at the register and replied that there was no Mrs. Brown in the hospital.

"My God! Don't keep me waiting in this manner," said the excited young man. "I must know how she is."

"Well, she isn't here," again said the attendant.

"She must be," broke in the visitor, "for here is a note I found on the kitchen table when I came home from work."

The note read:

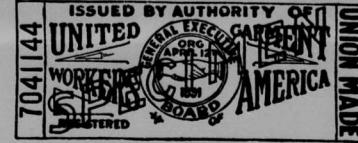
DEAR JACK: Have gone to have my kimono cut out.

ANNIE.
—Boston Traveler.

Robert H. Frost

Lewis D. Wallenstein

MEN'S CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS



We handle Union-Made Goods because we know that they are made by the most skillful workmen, for the best mechanic always belongs to his Union.

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BREWERS OF
ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

WHAT MADE ME FAMOUS

My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



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1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the
Journeymen Tailors' Union
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Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.
Abe Jacobs, 4038 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Bork, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828½ Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Hart, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

(2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (89) Artograph Co., The, 790 Turk.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (134) Bender Printing Co., 1311 Howard.
 (14) Benham, Fisk & Slyter, 684 San Jose Ave.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (106) Bohannan, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Bolte & Briden, Oak and Franklin.
 (5) Boulin-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (123) Fusion-Read Co., 205 Clay.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1120 Mission.
 (120) Jacobs Printing Co., 414 Webster.
 (66) Jalamstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (87) Peterson, Con. H., 33 Ivy Ave.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conny Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 Fourth.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (103) Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.
 (107) Tibbets, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larsen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

(116) Althof & Bahls, Alameda.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., Clay and Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., Fourteenth and Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.
 (131) Malloy, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 2308 California.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 363 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPER

Hoffsneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbets, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 316 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

The International Brewery Workers are going to strive to prevent the employment of children in the bottling works of breweries in Milwaukee and St. Louis.

They have issued the following creed, which might with profit be adopted by the so-called "higher-criticism" advocates:

We believe in the right of every child to health and education.

We believe that child labor interferes with that right.

We believe that child labor is in itself cruel and wasteful; that it is mentally, morally and physically injurious to the child; that it is a distinct menace to the nation.

We believe that no child under 14 should work in a factory, workshop, mercantile house, store, office, hotel or apartment-house, in any place of public amusement, or should be employed in making, preparing or distributing articles of sale or commerce at home or in any place in the nature of a factory, workshop or mercantile establishment.

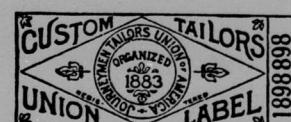
Assist the Retail Clerks to maintain the early closing rule.

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REMEMBER that we not only carry more union-stamped shoes than all the other stores in the city combined, but we have the best and most varied stock to select from, and

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT!

THE JAP AND THE "OPEN DOOR."

If, as has been so often alleged, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, the great heart of the American people beats through its pocketbook, a trifle of the admiration now supposed to prevail among us for the "Yankee of the East" may be allowed to abate for, unless report be untrue, the government of Japan intends to exert its utmost endeavors toward absorbing the trade of Asia and controlling the commerce of the Orient. This means that the trade of the United States with the countries in that territory must suffer to the extent that Japanese commerce gains over our own.

That the Japanese are apt imitators is well known; they do not regard patent right laws, and now that the war with Russia is ended, for the time, and the people have opportunity to turn their talents and attention to industry, the possible results do not promise much for the increase or maintenance of trade in that territory to which Japan has the advantages of nearness, national friendship and racial characteristics, coupled with the ability to produce cheaper because of unlimited labor resources.

Japan has postponed the opening of the door of trade in both Korea and Manchuria and the situation looks as if when the door were opened to foreign trade that Japan will be so firmly entrenched that there will be little of commerce for the outside trade to secure.

Japan has an enormous war debt that must be taken care of and she must look to her own resources to provide the means. Her manufactorys already supply more than is needed for her home markets and it follows that the nearest and most friendly markets must furnish the outlet for the remainder of her business and thus provide for her debts.

Another proposition that throws consternation into the ranks of our home industries is the news that Japan is preparing to enter upon a test of general nationalization of her industries which means governmental control of the various interests and railways to the end that harmonious development of national resources may result. To that end the government has passed a protective tariff law and voted to purchase six lines of railway before the end of the present year. A proposition has been approved whereby a combination between the government and private capitalists will operate the railways of Manchuria as well as her timber and mining interests. The government also proposes to operate with private capitalists in developing the cotton trade in that same territory, and the government bank will assist, by loans, the various industries making goods for export to Manchuria. Subsidized steamship lines will have the advantage of the carrying trade and the government-owned railways will make freight rates that will be calculated to shut off all competition. In fact it appears to be the purpose to have the Japanese government and the Japanese merchants co-operate for the domination of Manchurian trade.

If there is any one country where nationalization of industry ought to work successfully it is in Japan, where the government is absolute and where no private interests will dare to hamper the operation of the work of the government. At any rate, if the reports of our consuls are worth anything, she has embarked on one of the greatest industrial schemes the world has ever known and inaugurated a commercial war that will either make her the most successful business nation or plunge her into hopeless bankruptcy.

In the meantime we can take all the consolation out of the "open door" promises we can get; we may have an opportunity to judge between promise and performance, and if the promise fails we can also get together and ask, "what are we going to do about it?"

The Sonora Railroad, from Nogales, A. T., to Guaymas, State of Sonora, Mexico, is completely tied up as the result of a strike which has as its object the securing of the release of Jesse M. Reitz, an engineer now held at Hermosillo on a charge of manslaughter.

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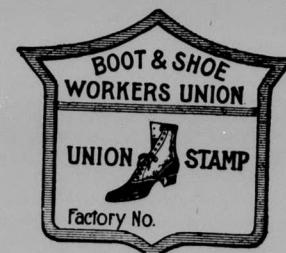
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Guaranteed Capital and Surplus..... \$2,500,098.42
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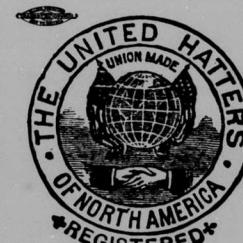


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